

1,418,722 DEAD
2,254,403 WOUNDED
8,965,000 REFUGEES

AND THE WAR GOES ON



LNS

#473 October 18, 1972

Packet #473
October 13, 1972

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LIEPPA NEWS SERVICE

Packet #473
October 13, 1972

160 Clermont Avenue
New York, New York 10012
Phone: (212) 504-1111

Published 160 Clermont Avenue, New York, New York. It is published once a week.
Subscriptions: \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 per quarter.

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Second Class Postage
Paid at New York, New York

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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
INTO U.S. CRIMES IN INDOCHINA

LIBERATION News Service

"What sadness, loneliness, the fragrance of open
my motherland, and the fields
I would see the war, the air became empty
where in the forest
How beautiful the forest!"

... gradually, the air became empty
the forest, the

NEW YORK (INS) -- The Commission of Inquiry into U.S. crimes in Indochina because of the presence of U.S. troops in Vietnam. Nixon is playing the same game," Frode Jakobsen, Danish member of Parliament and former delegate to the UN, told a press conference at the Church Center for the United Nations, October 16.

Jakobsen was one of six people who recently arrived from Copenhagen where they had been attending the third session of the International Commission of Inquiry into U.S. Crimes in Indochina.

The others were: Anthony Rossi, former Rand Corporation analyst and correspondent with Danial Ellsberg in the Pentagon Papers trial; Senator Ernest Gruening (Alaska), one of the few U.S. Senators to vote against the Vietnam War; John Reskin, former Derek Roebuck, British author, Hobarth, Tasmanian, Australian, and author of the International Law, Fred Blomfield, former U.S. Project Air War in Washington, D.C., and Mary Kaufman, Professor of Law at Antioch College, and a former prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials.

The Commission of Inquiry is made up of people who are expert in some aspect of the Indochina conflict. By presenting fully documented evidence of the war crimes being committed by the United States in Southeast Asia they are not only recording the events for history, but are also appealing to the governments of the world to bring pressure on the United States.

Ultimately, they see their work as aiming for an end to the war and the assurance of self-determination for the people of Southeast Asia, and as far as possible, the restoration of what is theirs.

Ms. Kaufman explained that "the Committee does not purport to be a body with power to impose sanctions -- our goal is to present evidence of the crimes while the evidence exists."

To this end, the Committee has met three times. The first session, in Stockholm in October, 1970, established in the use of chemical and biological weapons in Southeast Asia was of such a scope as to demonstrate a conscious attempt to commit genocide.

The second meeting, in June of 1971, uncovered the serious implications for future generations in Indochina and added evidence to the list of charges against the U.S. This session also recorded the high incidence of violence and terror against the civilian population of South Vietnam and asserted that My Lai was only one in a series of similar massacres.

The third session, which was still in progress on October 14, 1972, further proved that the United States carried out these policies knowingly and purposefully. Their research included testimony by GIs and government workers who had taken part in the war as well as evidence supplied by victims of U.S. bombing.

Ives Lacoste, a well known French geographer and professor at the University of Paris, provided a complete report on the bombing of the Red River dikes and the probable consequences of that bombing based on his visit to North Vietnam in August of this year.

Lacoste's group, which included former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, reported evidence of bombing of civilian targets, including hospitals, churches and schools, and testified that the dikes in the Red River Delta had been systematically bombed. Huge residential areas of Hanoi, Haiphong and Nam Dinh were completely destroyed and the city of Binh Dinh was wiped out.

Frode Jakobsen, who was also part of the recording mission to North Vietnam, explained to reporters in New York that there was no way that the dikes could constitute a military target. With a few exceptions, he said, the dikes are not constructed to hold anti-aircraft guns, nor do they support roads. And those few exceptions, he continued, were not the targets.

He described a series of dikes 3/4 mile long, marked all along the length by bomb craters. Not one bomb fell more than 100 feet away from the dikes.

He also described one hamlet he had seen, that could not even be reached by car -- hardly constituting a military target -- that the group reached by wading through knee-deep mud, the sounds of screaming and crying getting louder as they approached the nearly leveled hamlet.

"If I venture to comment even further than as an eye witness," Jakobsen said, "Nixon cannot continue to do that (bomb) without committing what is called in the Geneva Convention #48 -- genocide."

Jakobsen said that many people have asked him why, as a Dane, he will attack an allied country, the United States. "I admit that we owe a lot to the United States, and if that is so then we owe them the truth. If we told ourselves it is better to remain silent then we would be bad allies. We must say what we believe -- America has lost this war."

Asked why he thought the United Nations has remained silent throughout the war, Jakobsen replied, "because the UN can do nothing when the big powers do nothing. The United States would use its veto, and in the General Assembly it could carry more than one third -- there are so many countries that are dependent on the United States."

Derek Roebuck read a detailed account of the North Vietnamese woman's experiences during and after a bombing attack. Her mother and baby were both killed, and most of the rest of her family, including, were injured. "Nixon took my father's eye," she told him. Roebuck told the reporters that he

Vietnamese do not confuse Nixon with the entire American population. "You can hear them say 'Nixon' in their language... you can hear the emotion in their voices."

Senator Gruening brought up Secretary of State Rogers' hypocritical speech to the UN about "Arab terrorism." Rogers complained that you can't even open a letter anymore without worrying about a bomb going off in your hands.

"But what is the source of these bombs?" Gruening asked the small audience. "These are the gravel bombs the United States devise, and then dropped thousands of them all over Vietnam, so that any time, even after the war is over, a child could be walking along, step on one of these and blow his leg off."

And the gravel bombs are only a small part of the air war. Fred Branfman spoke to the press about the increased use of B52s and drones, pilotless planes that are less precise than pilot-guided planes but are cheaper to make and operate and keep the attacker at a safer distance.

He cited the advancements made in the Rockeye bomb, which can shatter into such small fragments that not only are they almost impossible to locate or remove, but often escape the notice of their victim until infection has set in and it is too late to do anything about it.

This particular bomb is being tested in Northern Laos, Branfman reported. He believes that the situation in Indochina is the worst it has been in 25 years -- "It's not really a war anymore, it's pure slaughter."

Anthony Russo described a report that had been prepared between 1964 and 1970 and which he himself had worked on at one point. This 60,000 page report included testimony of prisoners in South Vietnam, and was prepared by the Rand Corporation under the direct supervision of Fred Ikle, one of Henry Kissinger's closest friends.

Russo also cited reports that proved that the government had full knowledge of My Lai and many incidents like it. "Richard Nixon is the greatest mass murderer that history has ever known," Russo said, "and anyone who votes for him will have blood on his hands."

Mary Kaufman recalled the case of Japanese General Tomoyuki Yamashita who surrendered his command of the Philippines to Douglas MacArthur in 1945. Yamashita was subsequently tried and convicted by a U.S. military court for war crimes committed by men under his command. Yamashita was convicted not because he ordered or even knew about their actions, but because according to the court he should have known. The Supreme Court denied his appeal and he was hanged on February 23, 1946.

The case with Nixon is even more clear, Ms. Kaufman and Russo pointed out. He should know about the actions of his men and he does.

Also at the press conference was Thich Thien Chau, president of the Buddhist Association in Paris. He explained to the press that the Vietnamese people were willing and ready to work together

to rebuild their country, but that this could not be done until the United States withdraws and Thieu is removed from power. He denied the assertion of Fr. McLaughlin, advisor to President Nixon, that the Buddhists and the Catholics in Vietnam support the president.

At the conclusion of the press conference, New York representative Herman Badillo announced that he was going to have the entire session read into the Congressional Record.

Anyone wishing more information about the press conference or any of the documents mentioned in it, should contact Redress, the group that organized the session, at 235 East 49th Street, 3rd floor, New York, N.Y. 10017. Redress is an anti-war group composed of artists, writers, scholars, lawyers, clergy, business and professional people.

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NEW YORK TIMES CHARGED WITH RUNNING DISCRIMINATORY ADS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN JOBS

NEW YORK (LNS)-- Three organizations have filed a complaint with the New York City Commission on Human Rights charging the New York Times with violating the Administrative Code of the City of New York by publishing advertisements for discriminatory employment in South Africa. The organizations--the American Committee on Africa, the African Heritage Studies Association, and One Hundred Black Men--have joined as complainants by William H. Booth, former chairman of the City Commission on Human Rights and now President of the American Committee on Africa.

The specific charge is violation of Section Bl-7.6 of the Code by aiding or abetting "employers or employment agencies in printing or circulating, or in causing to be printed or circulated, advertisements for employment in the Republic of South Africa which express discrimination as to race, color or national origin."

Submitted as examples were advertisements published October, November, and December 1971 issues of the Times for academic positions at South African universities and managerial positions in a "Blue Chip Corporation."

Both South African law and practice ensure systematic discrimination in employment based on race, color, or national origin. Legislation denies Black and other non-white workers equal access to jobs, equal tenure rights, equal working conditions, equal collective bargaining rights and equal wages.

In South Africa, where 70% of the people are Black, only about 7% of the university students are Black. Similarly, in the mining and manufacturing industries, where over a million Black workers are employed--better than a third of all Black workers in the country--wage differentials of whites and Blacks are 5 to 1 in manufacturing and 20 to 1 in mining. And of the 1,294,550 unemployed or underemployed South Africans of all races, 1,288,269--99.5 percent are Black.

According to William Booth, the Times was told of the nature of employment discrimination in South Africa in May, 1972 but has consistently refused to turn down such discriminatory advertisements.

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"WE'VE INVESTED MILLIONS TO MAKE IT THAT WAY":
AIRLINES WORK AT SELLING POLLUTION TO PUBLIC

NEW YORK (LNS)--An advertisement sporting a close-up of a jet engine above the caption "Our Newest No-Smoking Section" is part of a nationwide propaganda campaign by a group calling itself "The Airlines of America". The campaign is aimed at convincing the U.S. public that the airline industry is "using all their skills and imagination to make air travel cleaner."

In the "No Smoking" ad the airlines proudly claim that smoke-producing engines are being eliminated from commercial use "because we've invested millions to make it that way." What they don't say, however, is that removing the smoke is simply hiding the symptom of the disease.

Lurking behind the smokescreen is a highly toxic mixture of oxides of nitrogen, unburned hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide--all quite invisible and quite deadly. In short, the conversion to smokeless engines is one more expensive exercise in cosmetic public relations--kind of like the way Nixon "ended" the war by reducing ground forces while intensifying the air attacks.

Actually, the smokeless engines give off more of the unseen deadly gases than do the older, smoke-producing models. To eliminate smoke, fuel is burned at a higher temperature. This process, however, results in the higher emission of nitrogen oxides which in combination with unburned hydrocarbons and sunlight produces photochemical smog.

The airline industry has publicly claimed that it will cost them \$30 million to develop the smokeless engines. However Pratt and Whitney, who developed the smokeless engines so that high altitude U.S. bombers in Indochina would not be detected from the ground, has said that they can refit planes with the new engines for half that amount.

As an added incentive the airlines have the comforting knowledge that smokeless engines burn fuel more efficiently and so will result in a substantial reduction in fuel costs. This fact, along with the public relations ploy to remove the visible sign of pollution, makes the airlines' "voluntary" move a little more believable.

Similarly, the airlines state that they are converting to smokeless engines "even though smoke emissions from scheduled airliners are only 1.2 percent of the nation's total" air pollution volume.

What they fail to point out, however, is that airline emissions are not distributed evenly across the country. Ninety-five percent of the emissions (about 4 billion pounds of toxic waste a year) are concentrated in the immediate area of airports. Airport centers therefore are subjected to a pollution level at least as great as in any major urban center. And airports in or near large cities are aggravating an already dangerous situation.

Why are the airlines willing to spend millions removing smoke and not on eliminating the deadly gases? The airlines simply reply that no technology exists which would make that possible. But this blatantly contradicts reports that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is now in the process of developing an engine with a greatly reduced level of gaseous emissions. Also a smokeless engine was not possible until the airlines spent millions to develop one.

For the airlines it is cheaper to make people think that they have solved the pollution problem than it is for them to actually solve it. Secondly, the agency that should be pushing the airlines to develop pollution-free engines, the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), is more interested in presenting a good airline image to the public than it is in protecting the public from the airlines.

The FAA still refuses to admit that there is any pollution danger in areas around airports. Two out of three independent reports claim that there is an increased emission of oxides of nitrogen as a result of the smokeless engines but the FAA refuted the claims by presenting xeroxed data charts prepared by the airlines themselves.

Similarly, the National Air Pollution Control Agency has recommended against legislation that would give pollution guidelines to airlines. They suggested that public pressure would be enough to speed up the process.

So with government agencies giving them plenty of wig room it is easy for the airlines to take the public for a ride.

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[This article was based on a longer article by Jim Conroy which appeared in Environmental Action magazine.]

GAY ACTIVISTS ALLIANCE RAISES THE
CONSCIOUSNESS OF BEHAVIORISTS AND PSYCHIATRISTS

NEW YORK (LNS) --At the New York Hilton Hotel Sunday, October 8, Gay Activists Alliance members disrupted a "conversation hour" at which Dr. James P. Quinn, behaviorist from Belfast, Northern Ireland, was outlining his "treatment" of homosexual clients. Though the hour did not take its expected course, the conversation continued as a two hour dialogue in which all those present agreed that treatment of "involuntary patients is unethical, and most condemned the use of aversion techniques, such as electroshock or chemically induced vomiting to turn people off to members of their own sex.

The debate centered on whether the behavior therapists have the right to "change" allegedly "voluntary" patients without first helping them to rid themselves of the fear and self hatred caused by the oppression of a hostile society. Some of the behaviorists reported that their techniques are also used to "help homosexuals," by "desensitizing" them to their oppression, but this was objected to as well, on the grounds that the only way to really free people from oppression is to help them to recognize and forcefully oppose it.

Dr. Quinn himself was one of those who reported that his consciousness had been raised by the GAA incursion and that he and several other behaviorists would attend regular meetings of the GAA.

Meanwhile, a hundred demonstrators staged a guerrilla theater event outside the Hilton, at which "unhappy heterosexuals" were urged to undergo aversion techniques so that they might become "happy, healthy homosexuals."

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CONSPIRACY AND A GRAND JURY:
THE GAINESVILLE SIX SPEAK OUT

[Editor's Note: The following is part of a letter from the Vietnam Veterans indicted in Tallahassee, Florida for conspiracy to disrupt the Republican National Convention. The nature of this conspiracy charge and the government's use of a Federal Grand Jury to intimidate citizens is a replay of the Harrisburg Conspiracy and many others around the country. In none of these political trials have the defendants been found guilty as charged. Still many defendants have spent months, if not years, in jail while waiting for the whole process to happen to them.]

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA (LNS)--Dear Brothers and Sisters:

What's this all about? Why are they picking on us? What are they trying to prove? These are some of the questions that the six of us have mulled over in our minds, individually and collectively, in the weeks since this whole thing started. Here are some of the answers we've come up with.

The first and most obvious conclusion is that this is not an attack on us as individuals but rather an attack on the ideas and issues that we represent. This is another in a series of attempts on the part of the government to intimidate and discredit the movement and those who choose to dissent in this country. More seriously, it is a direct attempt to destroy the Vietnam Veterans Against the War as an organization by destroying its credibility and undermining the base of support it has been building among the people.

Let's look at the facts. On July 14, twenty-three members of VVAW were subpoenaed before a federal grand jury in Tallahassee, Florida--the day of the beginning of the Democratic National Convention. The government would not say what the subpoenas were about, stating only that it involved "investigations into serious crimes against the United States." During that week, however, there were several strategic "leaks" to the press, most notably in an Atlanta newspaper, saying that VVAW planned to "attack the Republican National Convention with bizarre and dangerous weapons," and in a Florida newspaper saying that VVAW supported itself primarily through the sale of drugs. At the end of the week, six of those 23 VVAW members were indicted on conspiracy charges.

"It was part of said conspiracy that the defendants would organize numerous 'fire teams' to attack with automatic weapons fire and incendiary devices police stations, police cars, and stores in the Miami Beach area. would fire lead weights, 'fried marbles', ball bearings, 'cherry bombs', and smoke grenades at police in Miami Beach by means wrist rocket sling shots and cross-bows."

What the government is trying to do is to create a dilemma for VVAW by forcing us to waste valuable time, resources, energy, and manpower fighting

the government's justice system at a time when protest against the war and against the government's policies would be most effective. They are trying to destroy the credibility of VVAW by associating our name with such criminal acts as mentioned above. They don't even need a conviction: all they need do is link the name of VVAW with violence, and they think they can stop people from listening to us. Ultimately, it is an attempt to intimidate the entire movement. The government was totally arbitrary in its choice of defendants. None of us is, by any means a "movement superstar" or even well known among our contemporaries. This is a government warning that anyone who protests too loudly or too effectively could meet the same fate.

Those who have nothing to hide have nothing to fear. More and more in the past years, the Nixon administration has shown an almost paranoid fear of anyone who disagrees with it, and has gone to outrageous lengths to suppress dissenters. The Justice Department has now become a tool of the government. By totally disregarding individual rights and bending and distorting the law to fit its own needs, the government has tried to use the very institutions set up to protect the people as a means of destroying the people.

The most blatant example of this is their use of the grand jury. The grand jury system was originally set up to protect the individual citizen from harassment by the government in the form of unsupportable indictments. Supposedly, the government must present evidence before the grand jury and show that it is substantial enough to warrant an indictment.

What the government does now, however, is subpoena the people it wants to harass, ask them self-incriminating questions, and throw them in jail for refusing to answer.

[When subpoenaed, a person is granted 'immunity' by the grand jury. There are two kinds: Transactional immunity and Use immunity. Transactional immunity says that the government cannot use testimony given in any way. Use immunity says it cannot use testimony given as evidence against the person giving it. It does not mean that the government can't use that testimony against others or find leads in it for further 'investigation.' Refusal to testify while under 'immunity' can result in imprisonment for the life of the grand jury--18 months.]

The six veterans at their arraignment in Gainesville, August 24, all pleaded guilty to war crimes against the people of Indochina, innocent of the charges against them. The judge said that since they had pleaded guilty to homicide that he should raise their bond, but he didn't believe them, so he wouldn't.]

If they do answer, they are either charged with the "crime" they were forced to confess to, or charged with perjury if they don't give the answers the government wants. So a person has two choices--talk and go to jail or don't talk and go

to jail

The most disturbing question of this whole affair is the depths to which the government will sink in order to maintain its presence in Southeast Asia. It is willing to destroy individuals, in its headlong stampede to discredit an organization. Human lives and freedoms are mere stepping stones in the attempt to maintain power. When a government feels it necessary to protect itself from the people it is supposed to represent, then the further existence of that government needs to be questioned.

Probably the biggest question in everyone's mind is whether we are in fact guilty of the crimes we have been accused of. The whole existence of VVAW has been based on the fact that we who were once pawns in the systematic destruction of the people and lands of Indochina felt a much greater value for human life than our government did. Now the government is trying to charge us with the very crime we have been accusing them of for five years--the total disregard of human life to achieve our own ends.

Since we once participated in their deadly games, the government thinks it will be easy to convince people that we are willing to do it again. If we had not protested, we would have been heroes on the basis of our war records. But because we express a horror at what we did in the name of our government, we are now considered merely sadistic killers who are just waiting for the chance to kill again.

All we can say is look at the record of VVAW and judge for yourself. The only thing we are guilty of is telling the truth. The only danger in our presence is to the government because we expose their hypocrisies better than anyone else.

The government wants to destroy VVAW with this trial. At the very least, they want to silence us in this crucial time before the election. We think their plans are going to backfire. We think before this trial is over, they will wish they had never started it. Rather than destroying the organization, this trial will only make it stronger. Rather than silencing us, it will only make us protest louder. More than anything else, this trial will demonstrate to the American people just what their government is doing, and, we think, it will be a major step toward achieving the goals for which we all strive: peace, equality.

Yours in the struggle,

Scott Camil, Florida Regional Coord
Alton Foss, Dade County Fla Coord
John Kniffin, Texas Regional Coord
Peter Mahoney, N.Y. National Office
Wm Patterson, Act Ariz -N.M. Coord
Donald Perdue, Broward County, Fla Coord.

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(The Gainesville conspiracy trial has been indefinitely postponed from its October 10 date, for reasons the government chooses not to disclose. But legal fees continue to mount. The VVAW Gainesville Conspiracy Defense Committee, P.O. Box 13179 Gainesville 32601, can use any help it can get.)

UNEMPLOYMENT 3 TIMES HIGHER THAN ADMINISTRATION

FIGURE:

REAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE--17%

Community Press Service/LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Unemployment was almost three times higher last year than official government figures showed, according to the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty. Subcommittee economists found that 15,000,000 workers, (more than one out of every six in the national workforce) cannot make a living by working.

The researchers compared government unemployment figures to a 68-volume special survey made by the Census Bureau in 1970 in the slum areas of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, Washington, and 45 other cities. They found that the government figures fail to include three groups of workers in need of jobs:

1. Workers who have got so discouraged at not finding work that they have dropped out of the labor market.

2. Part-time workers who want and need to work full time.

3. Workers with full-time jobs whose earnings put them below the government's poverty level of \$4,000 for a family of four.

The first two categories alone, according to a United Electrical Workers study, bring the national jobless rate to at least 10%. The third category would make it even higher than the 17% estimated by the subcommittee, since the U.S. government Bureau of Labor Statistics says that a family of four needs more than \$7,000, not \$4,000, per year to maintain a "lower level" standard of living.

The Administration particularly hushes up the massive unemployment among black people, who make up a large part of the population in the areas covered by the Census figures.

This cover-up in the employment figures is not new with this administration either. A similar study by President Johnson's Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz in 1966 found very similar conditions.

The government's false unemployment figures don't just help cover up a big problem. They also cut down the amount of money it has to pay out in unemployment benefits, even to workers it officially admits are unemployed.

In each state, these figures determine how many weeks of benefits an eligible worker can get. States with official unemployment rates below 6.5% cannot get federal money for 13-week extensions. In July, unemployed people in New York, California and other states lost these thirteen weeks of payments because the misleading figures indicated that they were not plagued with high unemployment.

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"Make clear to the American people the importance of Southeast Asia to the security of the United States so that they may be prepared for any of the courses of action proposed herein."

National Security Council, June 25, 1952

AS LONG AS THE COURT APPOINTS HIS LAWYERS
RUCHELL'S GONNA SIT ON THE RAILROAD TRACKS

By Cliff Mober

LIBERATION News Service

"I am fully aware of a conspiracy that exists from President Nixon down to the old guards in this case. [The conspirators] are hiding their and conceal evidence in this case that will prove and show that the entire state of California and the American judicial system is practicing slavery under the color of 'law' without legal power or authority."

—Ruchell Magee

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) —Ruchell Magee sits in Department 21 of the San Francisco Hall of Justice. A screen separates him from the spectators. Four well-armed marshals stand by his side.

Ruchell is the only remaining defendant in the case of the Marin County Jail, attempt of August 1970 in which two other men, prisoners, Jonathan Jackson and a Marin County judge died from police gunfire. Angela Davis was already tried and acquitted of murder, kidnap and conspiracy charges which were an attempt to prove that she supplied guns for what Ruchell calls the Court House Slave Rebellion. He has been attempting to base his defense on the Amistad Slave Rebellion in 1839 in which slaves being brought over from Africa landed on a Spanish slave ship, killing some of the Spanish crew. They were later picked up on an American ship and tried in a U.S. court. They were acquitted on the grounds that slaves have a right to try to free themselves.

Ruchell, who has been barred from participating in his own defense and even from talking to the press, does not have a lawyer. The court insists that he does. After him, sitting next to Ruchell is attorney Robert Carrow, assigned by Judge Morton Colvin to handle Ruchell's case. But Ruchell is finished with court-appointed lawyers. They have never really represented him and he argues, they are a part of the very railroad that put him in jail in the first place.

In Los Angeles, during this original 1965 trial on an armed robbery charge fabricated by a pump to get back at Ruchell after an argument, the judge stuffed towels in Ruchell's mouth. But Ruchell's court appointed lawyer continued on despite the fact that his "client" had towels stuffed in his mouth. Ruchell was convicted.

And in 1965, during a retrial won by Ruchell because of flagrant irregularities in the first trial, Ruchell was gagged again. His court-appointed attorney advanced a plea of "not guilty by reason of insanity" despite Ruchell's objections. He was convicted again.

"The game has been played for eight years," Ruchell tells Judge Colvin, and now gags him legally but not physically. "There comes a time when the game must cease. I want so far as to put my life on the line to overturn it in August 1970. Now I am right back where I am in Los Angeles. I am in conflict not only with Carrow but with the

whole association of lawyers' or whatever you want."

One day, Ruchell demanded a stay of proceedings so he could contact his cousin, a Louisiana lawyer, to request his aid. Motion denied. Judge Colvin proceeded to appoint another lawyer, Roman Bondock, to serve as co-counsel with Robert Carrow, thereby giving Ruchell two court-appointed attorneys and refusing him the right to act in his own defense.

Unwilling to "take part in this madness," Ruchell stands and walks out to the holding cell where prisoners await trial. He chooses to sit in a 9 foot cement tank rather than dignify Colvin's carnival with his presence.

The same scenario is enacted every time Ruchell is summoned to court for another pre-trial hearing. He enters only to announce that he will not attend thorough proceedings he considers an obvious sham, then walks out.

Sometimes he calls Colvin "mad dog" in passing. Or spits on attorney Carrow on the way out. These acts have gained him notoriety in San Francisco's sensational straight press. They are interpreted as evidence of Ruchell's "insanity." They are rarely explained in Ruchell's terms.

Ruchell maintains that the judicial system of California, including his court-appointed attorneys, have conspired against him and trampled his rights since 1963. Thus he demands the right to act as his own attorney.

Ruchell won that right once in March 1972 when Judge Leonard Ginsburg granted him attorney status with Robert Carrow acting as co-counsel. It was the culmination of a battle waged since 1965. But in a defense-requested change of venue to San Francisco (out of wealthy Marin County), Judge Ginsburg was dropped from the case. Colvin, the new judge and a personal friend of Judge Haley who died in the Courthouse Slave Rebellion, made it first order of business to repeal Ruchell's attorney status.

Colvin ruled that only Robert Carrow would represent Ruchell Magee in court. Carrow is a white lawyer from Novato, one of San Francisco's affluent suburbs. For a time, Carrow was the mayor of Novato, and now maintains a highly profitable private law partnership there.

Since Colvin banned Ruchell from speaking in self-defense, Ruchell has filed motions before appeals courts to demand the removal of Carrow from the case, and calling for another judge to replace Colvin because of Colvin's prejudice.

Carrow himself wants out. He has filed motions before Colvin citing personal illness, another trial case with conflicting court dates, and Ruchell's torrent refusal to talk with him. All these motions were denied, but Carrow hasn't the common sense to walk out of Colvin's court. For good. Ruchell looks on with con-

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THE OCTOBER 14 ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION
A VIEW FROM SAN FRANCISCO

by Teddy Franklin

LIBERATION News Service

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- As a light but persistent drizzle fell on the crowd in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, six young Vietnamese stood on a platform singing "March for Liberation" in the unfamiliar cadences of Vietnamese song. Risking deportation in order to voice their protest, they held aloft a banner demanding that the U.S. set a date for complete withdrawal from their homeland and cease to prop up Thieu's dictatorship in Saigon.

Three thousand American demonstrators raised fists and joined them in chanting, "Long live the friendship of the Vietnamese and American peoples."

Demonstrators brought together by the same basic demands gathered in twenty-odd cities across the country on October 14 -- a date picked to commemorate the life of Nguyen Van Thieu, a young Vietnamese man executed in 1962 after he almost succeeded in assassinating U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara in the streets of Saigon.

A major purpose of the protest was to make a strong, independent anti-war statement before the presidential election, so that even if Nixon wins, he will know that the odds are good that another massive outburst of anti-war sentiment will someday force him to settle on the terms that George McGovern now accepts.

The group of people who marched three miles through the rain to rally in San Francisco were determined. Good natured too. "U.S. Airforce go away, seed the clouds some other day," chanted one group. But other more serious chants prevailed. "Spirit of Vietnam, stronger than the U.S. bombs!" and "Vietnam to the Vietnamese, Power to the People's Army!" From time to time demonstrators careened back and forth across the street in an energetic snake dance.

Yet I felt a certain sadness as I scanned the faces of the crowd. Too many of the same old faces I thought. Only 3,000 of us show up for a march while the single most destructive task force ever assembled is pounding away at Vietnam. In ten years of battling to stop the war, we have yet to score the decisive blow, although teach-ins, sit-ins, marches, riots, bombing, sabotage, and millions of leaflets have all been applied to the cause.

Sometimes the results have been dramatic. President Johnson resigned after one full term in office because of the strain imposed by "Nervous Nellies," as he termed the anti-war protestors who haunted his presidency. The unprecedented nationwide student strike of 1970 was one of the factors that forced Nixon to abandon his futile invasion of Cambodia with American troops.

Faced with widespread demoralization and the active resistance of GIs, Nixon had to pull most of his ground troops out of Vietnam as well. This tacit admission that American soldiers are unwelcome and cannot win in Vietnam did not end the

war, however.

Instead, Nixon unleashed the more smoothly oiled machinery of the U.S. Navy and Airforce, armed with the most destructive and most impersonal conventional weapons in the U.S. arsenal. The well-paid pilots who fly America's computer-controlled B-52's drop smart bombs on a land and on a people they never see.

This has brought forth the spectacle of Saigon army "victories" like the recent one at Quang Tri City where nothing but rubble remains. In order to "save" it, American bombers dropped the equivalent of over half a dozen Hiroshima-size bombs on the city.

Back in the USA, the anti-war movement is in eclipse. Stopping the war will take a concerted grass roots effort by millions of people. And the truth is that millions of people did not march on October 14.

Among those who did march was Ramsey Clark, Lyndon Johnson's Attorney General.

Clark spoke at the San Francisco rally: "The CIA and DIA (Defense Institute of Analysis) tell you there's not a division of soldiers in North Vietnam. So what are we bombing?" he drawled in his down home Texas twang. "We are bombing what they got up there -- people." A few short years ago, this same Ramsey Clark brought down a conspiracy indictment against Dr. Benjamin Spock.

Clark said that his recent trip to Hanoi convinced him that the Vietnamese people will never give in to American violence. "In Vietnam they have a saying, 'Our songs of freedom will drown out the roar of the B-52's.' And they will!" In his speech, Clark honored his "common humanity" with George Jackson.

The coalition that planned the October 14 demonstration in San Francisco attracted most of the energy of the independent radical forces -- Vietnam Vets Against the War, welfare mothers, the underground press, collectives, feminists, gay liberationists, third world anti-war groups, hippies, old SDSers, prisoner support groups, GI coffeehouses, free universities and farmworkers.

As this grouping planned the demonstration, one of the biggest questions it had to face was how to relate to the candidacy of George McGovern. Disagreement was intense.

Some argued that McGovern didn't have a chance, and that even if he did, his promises of reform are merely an attempt to co-opt those who are dissatisfied with American society. Others insisted that this attitude exhibits an osrich-like neglect of the real processes by which change comes about.

"McGovern is certainly no radical," they argued, "but he is ready to end the war on the terms proposed by the Vietnamese. That's reason enough to elect him. And if we truly believe that revolution is the only solution to America's social problems, why should we be afraid of a reformer in the White House? Perhaps we'll spend less time in jail,

and as his reforms fail to end the misery people feel, we'll be in a good position to put forth our beliefs "

This argument seemed to hold the day when the rally actually took place, judging from the applause after Ramsey Clark's one sentence plea for McGovern. A fiery speaker from the United Farmworkers met with a warm response when he said " McGovern is just a step but he is a step on the way to our real task of taking power out of the hands of people who own what we build."

"We may be able to have instant coffee in the morning, but there is no way we can have an instant revolution " said speaker Dave Dellinger, the veteran anti-war activist who recently came with three POWs released by North Vietnam. "We've got to keep up the small assaults that bring small results, small victories "

Don't worry about the Vietnamese," he said. "If I learned one thing by visiting Vietnam it's that the Vietnamese are taking care of themselves. Our job is to worry about America "

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GAY TEACHER WINS CREDENTIALS AFTER A LONG FIGHT

LIBERATION News Service

HARRISBURG, Pa. (LNS) -- The State of Pennsylvania approved teaching credentials for a recent graduate of Penn State in the middle of October, but only after a summer filled with controversy. The new teacher, Joseph Acanfora, had been active in the gay group on the State College campus and his actions, including the filing of a suit charging the university with discrimination against homosexuals, caused the state to ponder whether or not Acanfora was morally fit to teach the young people of Pennsylvania.

On July 10, Acanfora's teaching credentials were withheld by the Pennsylvania Teacher Certification Council pending final decision by State Secretary of Education John C. Pittenger. Acanfora went before the Council, many of whose members also serve as Penn State administrators. Typical of the questions Acanfora was forced to deal with was one by A.W. VanderMeer, a dean of the university's College of Education.

"What homosexual acts do you prefer to engage in?" inquired the dean, who no doubt would have been scandalized by a similar invasion of privacy regarding his own sexual practices.

Attacking the council's actions, a member of the campus gay group said, "I don't see the logic of their argument. If they're so worried about a homosexual making advances upon a male student, why aren't they worried about heterosexual men making advances upon a female student?"

Pittenger finally okayed the credentials after consulting with State Attorney General J. Shane Creamer who said that there were no legal barriers to granting Acanfora certification. But it remains to be seen, after all the hullabaloo, whether Acanfora will be able to get a job in the state.

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(Thanks to the Lancaster Ind. Press for this info.)
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WOMEN UNITED FOR ACTION PICKET WHITE HOUSE DEMANDING 25% ROLL-BACK ON ALL FOOD PRICES

by Bayinnah Shabazz, Women United for Action

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- On Saturday, October 14, 150 women came from areas all over the midwest and east coast to demonstrate in front of the White House, demanding that Nixon issue an Emergency Executive Order rolling back the price of all food 25%. The demonstration was sponsored by Women United for Action as part of their Operation Food Price Roll-Back Campaign.

Women United for Action, is a newly formed organization that has been pressuring the food chains across the country through leafletting, petition drives and demonstrations at local supermarkets and shopping centers with the following demands:

- Whereas: The cost of food has skyrocketed more than 25% in the last five years, during the inflation caused by the Vietnam war;
- Whereas: The profits of the huge food chains have increased tremendously during this same period;
- Whereas: The quality of food we buy in the stores has been steadily going down;

We demand:

- 1) An immediate roll-back on all food prices.
- 2) That chain stores charge the same prices in all neighborhoods; 25% less than the lowest now charged.
- 3) That stores hire enough checkers and packers from the community and all food chain workers be paid the highest union wage.
- 4) Fresh, high-quality food -- no more rotten food on the shelves.
- 5) Honest food-packaging, and food without harmful chemicals.
- 6) Sanitary conditions -- no roaches or rats in the stores.
- 7) That stores stop mark-ups of prices on days when welfare recipients and people on social security receive their checks.
- 8) That stores don't sell non-union iceberg lettuce or any other products boycotted by striking workers.

In the past few weeks, Women United for Action has protested at the Price Commission offices and at the National Association of Food Chains in Washington, D.C. On the morning of October 13, an advance delegation of women from New York forced the president of the National Association of Food Chains, Clarence Adamy, to meet with them for two hours.

In New York City, the group held a demonstration outside the offices of the Continental Grain Corporation to protest the increased profits Continental and other big grain dealers are getting on wheat subsidies while consumers pay increased prices for bread. Continental was one of the

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primary figures in the recent Soviet Wheat Deal scandal.

In Rochester, N.Y., Women United held a protest when Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz went there to speak. Butz was a key figure and a major defender of the grain deal.

Originally the group -- working women, housewives, mothers, welfare recipients and students -- were scheduled to meet with representatives of 20 food chains on October 14. This meeting, which was promised by the National Association of Food Chains, was the result of a demonstration in the Association's office in August.

It was cancelled by the food chains two weeks ago for the reason that "a 25% roll-back in prices was not a useful subject for discussion." Since the food chains were given the opportunity to voluntarily roll back the prices and refused to do so, Women United for Action is now demanding that the government impose the roll-back on them.

Women United for Action sees the roll-back as an immediate necessity because hundreds of thousands of poor and elderly, blacks, Latins, native Americans and Asians are slowly starving for lack of proper diets. They are caught in a vise of soaring food prices, welfare cutbacks, frozen wages and unemployment.

The group is also protesting the fact that billions of dollars of our tax money is given each year to large food and agricultural concerns to subsidize their keeping food off the market, thus forcing prices up.

After picketing the White House, the women marched to a local Safeway food store, part of the second biggest food chain in the country. They picketed and held a rally in front of the crowded downtown store telling other women about the campaign. Before leaving the demonstration, the group pledged to continue their organizing particularly in the communities and neighborhoods until they win their demand.

In a simultaneous action in Houston, Texas on October 14, members of Women United for Action, senior citizens and other community groups succeeded in rolling back prices by 25% in Weingartens, a local supermarket chain. Women United pasted up stickers and signs and marked down food prices with a stamp that said "25% off." As the shoppers went through the check-out counters, the checkers honored the roll-back prices.

Weingartens Supermarket has a motto. "We strive to make our store your store." After many were able to get the 25% off on food items, Women United for Action rallied everyone to the front of the store and a spokeswoman explained "today we made their store really our store."

For more information about Women United for Action and Operation Food Price Roll-Back, write to them at 58 West 25th Street, New York, N.Y. 10010, or call (212) 989-1252.

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"IMPROPER PRESSURE WOULD BE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE":
SOME SLIMEY BUSINESS IN THE NIXON COURT

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON (LNS)--On the heels of what appears to be a new Nixon Administration scandal every day, the Nixon Court seems to be having trouble covering its steps too. "The law and order judicial mood" that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas noticed, is not the only thing that the Nixon Court has in common with the old used car salesman in the White House.

Chief Justice Warren Burger, according to Jack Anderson, sent an aide along with a drug industry lawyer, to urge House Speaker Carl Albert to water down a products-safety bill. The bill, designed to protect consumers from dangerous products, would make it possible for people to bring suits to force companies to follow safety standards or pay damages if the products cause injuries. The drug industry obviously might be slightly worried about its passage.

Supposedly Burger's interest in the bill is that it would "clog the courts" with cases of people suing companies. He told the American Bar Association in 1970 "Not a week passes without speeches in Congress and elsewhere and editorials demanding new laws--to control pollution, for example and new laws allowing class actions by consumers to protect the public."

Burger has refused to comment on Anderson's charges that his aide went on a lobbying mission. He doesn't like reporters. At the time of the Pentagon Papers case he greeted two Washington Post reporters at his house with a shotgun. The aide, Rowland Kirks, when questioned by Anderson's associate Les Whitten commented:

"I have nothing to say about this matter."

"Does this mean you are denying it?" asked Whitten.

"I am not going to say anything about this," Kirks repeated.

"But you are a public servant and the public has a right to know about this intervention."

"I don't want to be impolite, Mr. Whitten, but the conversation is at an end." And he hung up.

No action has been taken on the bill as of yet, but a day or so after the meeting was revealed in the press, the bill was modified on the House floor by a voice vote to permit suits only if there were at least \$10,000 in damages.

* * *

But Burger isn't the only justice who's worried about too many "public interest" cases filling up the courts. Lewis Powell, one of Nixon's newest appointees wrote a memo to the U.S. Chapter of Commerce, right before his appointment to the Court, saying that business wasn't having its day in court.

"The judiciary may be the most important instrument for social, economic and political change. Labor unions, civil rights groups and now the public interest law firms are extremely active

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in the judicial arena

"Their success, often at business' expense, has not been inconsequential. This is a vast area of opportunity for the Chamber, if it is willing to undertake the role of a spokesman for American business and if, in turn, business is willing to provide the funds.

"There should be no hesitation to attack the Naders, the Marcuses and others who openly seek destruction of the system. There should be not the slightest hesitation to press vigorously in all political arenas for support of the enterprise system. Nor should there be reluctance to penalize politically those who oppose it."

The memo marked "confidential" was circulated to top executives through the Chamber of Commerce. Somehow, though, the FBI failed to turn up the memo when it was investigating him for his job on the Supreme Court. At the same time establishment papers and liberals in the Senate could find nothing wrong with his "distinguished record" as a member of an old established Virginia corporate law firm who worked on an anti-desegregation suit.

In the memo, Powell suggested that textbooks, as well as national TV networks should be monitored and "kept under constant surveillance" for any anti-business ideas that may be sneaking in. "This applies not only to so-called education programs (such as 'Selling of the Pentagon') but to the daily news analysis, which so often includes the most insidious type of criticism of the enterprise system."

What the Chamber needs, suggests Powell, is a staff of lawyers, scholars, writers of textbooks, and speakers to work in the interest of the Chamber and business in general. "The methods to be employed require careful thought, and the obvious pitfalls must be avoided. Improper pressure would be counterproductive."

And then there is Nixon's other most recent appointment to the Supreme Court--William Rehnquist. In an unprecedented 15-page memorandum, he rejected the demands in three cases that he be disqualified from ruling on three Supreme Court cases because he had previously represented the government as Assistant Attorney General in government action in the cases.

The cases included one by a group of anti-war activists who sued to stop the Army from using surveillance against them. As Assistant Attorney General, Rehnquist had appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. He mentioned the then yet-to-be-decided case and disagreed with the right of people to sue to stop surveillance. About surveillance he said at the hearing, "I do not think it amounts to a constitutional violation of the First Amendment."

The second case involved Senator Mike Gravel of Alaska who challenged the right of the Justice Department to question him or his aides in a grand jury investigating the publication of the Pentagon Papers. Rehnquist and Assistant Attorney General for Internal Security, Robert Mardian (now working for the Committee for the Re-Election of the Pres-

ident) had been the two people John Mitchell turned to first when he heard about the publication of the Papers.

Rehnquist was the Justice Department official who worked out the basis of the government's suit to block the publication and was the one to call the Washington Post to warn them of government action after they started publishing the Papers. In casting the deciding vote (5-4) on the Gravel decision Rehnquist said that Gravel's suit "verges on the frivolous" since his suit had "nothing to do with the Pentagon Papers".

The third case was that of Earl Caldwell, the black New York Times reporter who had refused to testify before a grand jury investigating the Black Panther Party. He was found in contempt by the grand jury and he brought the case up to the Supreme Court. Rehnquist had argued the Justice Department's side at a public hearing and had helped formulate the government's press subpoena guidelines. He cast the deciding vote (5-4) in the Caldwell case too.

(Other Supreme Court Justices routinely disqualify themselves from cases in which they are somehow involved. For instance Thurgood Marshall and Byron White stayed out of most government cases for years after they left the Justice Department to join the Court and William O. Douglas has declined to rule on cases involving ecology and Nationalist China because he has made strong speeches on both subjects.)

But Rehnquist said in his memorandum, "It is not a ground for disqualification that a judge has prior to his nomination expressed his then understanding of the meaning of some particular provisions of the Constitution....A federal judge has a duty to sit where not disqualified which is equally as strong as the duty to not sit where disqualified."

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

Other seminars included "Systematic Desensitization," "Remote Control Shock Aversion Techniques for Head Bangers (usually children)," and "Heterosexual Retraining." Also attending the conference were New York area doctors and students.

In the past year or so there has been quite a bit of public outrage over the use of aversion therapy, behavior modification and lobotomies, particularly from gay organizations and prisoner support groups. One prison which has gotten some publicity is the California Medical Facility at Vacaville.

Last year the Department of Correction announced a plan to move all the prisoners from the state's adjustment centers (the maximum security sections of the maximum security prisons). Most of the people housed there are political, the "incorrigibles" of the prison system. Already, even though the large-scale transfer has been shelved for the moment, Vacaville holds a large population of gay men who have refused to be intimidated by the Corrections Department.

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(SEE GRAPHICS FOR PHOTOS TO BE USED WITH THIS STORY)

DEMO AT NIXON HQ, PEOPLE'S FAIR
MARK OCT 14 PROTEST IN NYC

NEW YORK (LNS)--Over three thousand demonstrators took part in an anti-war march in mid-town Manhattan on October 14 to protest the continued bombing of North Vietnam, to support the PRG's Seven Point Peace Plan and to raise funds for the Medical Aid for Indochina Committee.

The march began with a rally at the Madison Avenue offices of the Committee to reject the President. Tran Khanh Tuyet, a representative of the Union of Vietnamese Students in the United States, was the main speaker. She called for an end to the Nixon Administration's "policy of genocide and genocide" in Indochina, citing the attacks on the dikes in North Vietnam as an example of such activity.

The march, which was met in Central Park by about a thousand people who had set up tables and visual displays as part of a "People's Fair to End the War in Indochina," was led by the Van Trol Anti-Imperialist Brigade, a third world group named for Vietnamese patriot Nguyen Van Trol who was executed in 1962 for a near successful attempt on Defense Secretary Robert McNamara.

Anti-war groups, rank and file workers groups, radical media projects, food co-ops and other community organizations sponsored booths at the People's Fair. Speakers and music at the fair site included an all woman's rock band, poet Allen Ginsberg, and a guerrilla theater group.

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THIS LAST TIME

This last time
the sun dries his lips
and bakes dry his earth,
he sees green rice rows
wander toward a white temple,
tin roofs shake their heat at the sun,
water buffalo wander
near a temple.

This last time sun fevers his head
black mynas cry a warning,
fire breaks from shadows
of a tree line.

This last time sun bursts his eyes
he sees darkly the fall of sparrows
against a shaken sky.

-- Basil T. Paquet

(From Winning Hearts and Minds, War Poems by Vietnam Veterans, published by 1st Casualty Press, Brooklyn, N.Y.)

"In my village there was a young man who went to graze his buffalo in the forest. The airplanes dropped bombs and killed the buffalo. The young man ran away from that place, but not in time. He was hit in the waist -- cut right in half. For two days you could see him like that."

-- a Laotian villager from the Plain of Jars

DOMESTIC SPENDING: A LOOK AT NIXON'S VETO RECORD

NEW YORK (LNS) -- In the past two years, Nixon has exercised his presidential right to veto bills passed by Congress with remarkable regularity and consistency. For instance, the president recently vetoed a \$1.8 billion increase in Health, Education and Welfare and Labor Department appropriations, calling it "reckless federal spending."

"You would hardly guess," reports the New Republic in their October 2 issue, "that the same man who said this plans for fiscal year 1972 a stunning \$30 billion deficit, or that the Nixon Administration is in any way responsible for accumulating 25% of the national debt and a current inflation rate of 4.8%."

Obviously Nixon isn't opposed to spending money when it goes for billion dollar fighter jets and research into more and more sophisticated weaponry to be used in Indochina. It's those domestic programs he likes to skimp on. Take a look at the Nixon vetoes and you'll get the idea:

**\$19.7 billion for Health, Education, Welfare and Labor 1/26/70

**\$2.8 billion for hospital construction 6/22/70 (overridden by Congress)

**\$4.4 billion for education 8/11/70 (overridden)

**\$18 billion for housing, urban development, veterans and space 8/11/70

**Establish limits on campaign spending 10/12/70

**\$9.5 billion for manpower training and public service employment 12/16/70

**Establish federal programs to train more MD's for general practice 12/26/70

**Pay rise for federal "blue collar" workers 1/1/71

**\$2 billion for public works jobs 6/29/71

**Funds for economic opportunities and \$2.1 billion for child development programs 12/19/71

**Funds for public broadcasting 6/20/72

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(Thanks to Economic Notes, a monthly newsletter put out by the Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003. Subscriptions are \$4 a year.)

PHOTOGRAPHS

At the 20th Infantry Division base camp at Cu Chi the commanding general rides around in an air-conditioned Ford

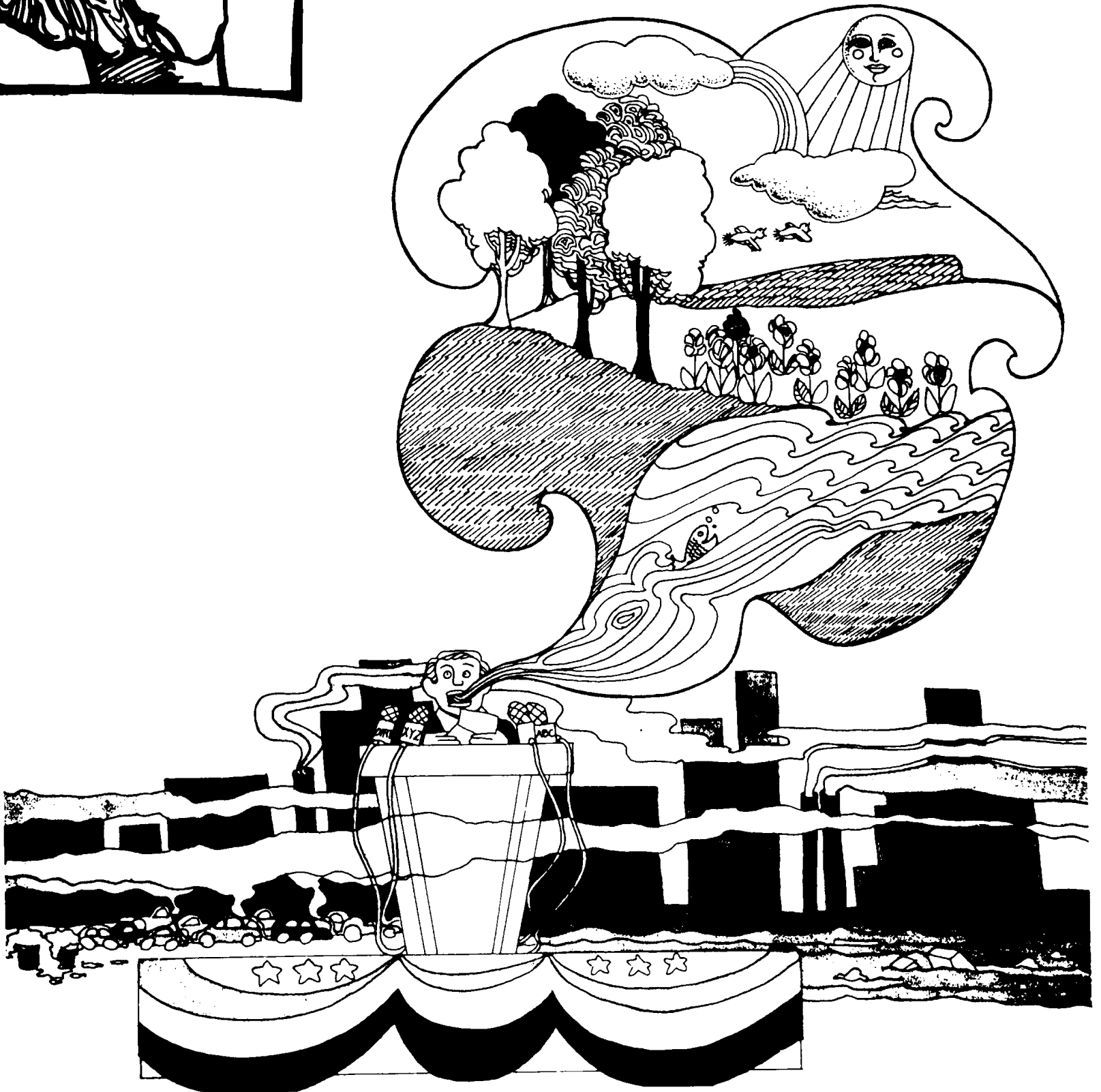
While the wounded and dying GIs make the trip from hospital to the hospital
Bouncing around in the back of a truck.

-- Larry Rottman

(From Winning Hearts and Minds, War Poems by Vietnam Veterans, published by 1st Casualty Press, Brooklyn, New York)



Klaus Albrechtsen



TOP RIGHT. Nixon's and Kissinger's peace routine.
CREDIT. LNS

TOP LEFT: Shooting Up graphic.
CREDIT TRIBUNE/LNS

BOTTOM: Pollution graphic.
CREDIT: ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION/LNS

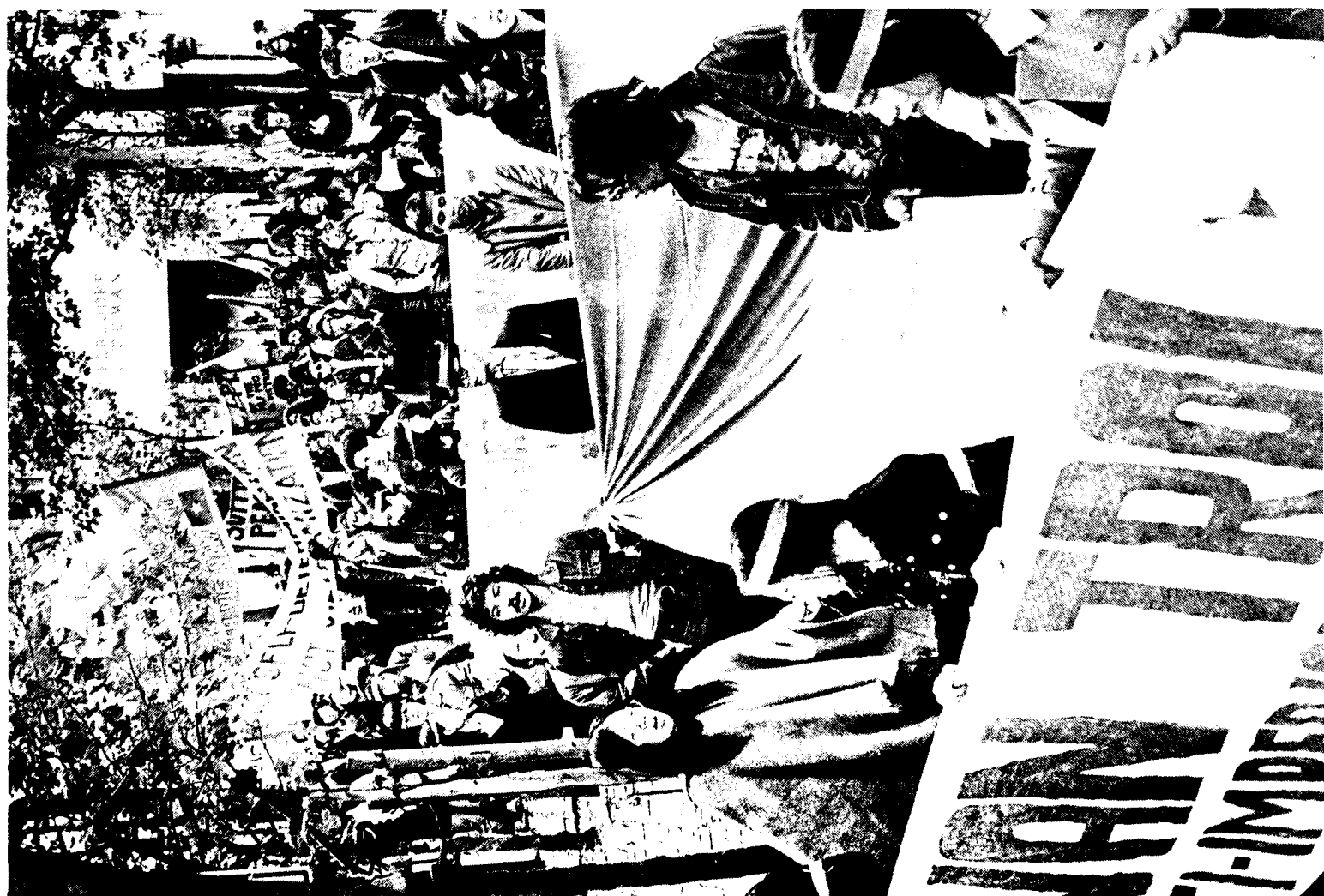


"...Four more weeks!...Four more weeks!..."



Justice William H. Rehnquist

Julio Fernandez



TOP RIGHT: Remarque
CREDIT: ENS
SEE STORY IN THIS PACKET

TOP LEFT: Watergate cartoon
CREDIT: ENS

BOTTOM: Photo of van Iers Anti Imperialist Brigade leading October 14 anti-war
march in New York City
SEE STORY IN THIS PACKET
CREDIT: INS Women's Graphic Collective